The People.

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A TYPICAL BATTLE

Fought Out in the United States Senate for the Poor.

The Struggle in the Senate on the Duty on Mattings is a Struggle that Typifies the Character of the Political Struggles of Capital.

On the tenth of last month a certain battle was fought that is infinitely more significant than the conflict between Turks and Greeks at the Miluna pass, and yet received very little general notice. The battle of June 10 cost not a drop of blood; its theatre was the Senate room at Washington.

The tariff being under discussion, a motion was made to put a duty of 4 cents per square yard on Chinese, Japanese and India straw mattings. The Senate promptly divided into two camps. One side fought for the duty, another against. After a hot contest, the latter won. To appreciate the deep significance of what took place certain facts must be kept in mind.

There is an oilcloth trust or combine in the country. It consists of four firms with a capital of $4,477,000. Oilcloth is the poor man's carpet. The combine is making large profits, but it wants more. Although it controls the oilcloth market, its goods have a competitor in the cheap straw mattings imported from China and Japan and not manufactured here. These mattings are quite a favorite with the poor. In order to remove their competition the trust had to force their price up; and to do this it got its men in the Senate to lay a duty upon the mattings. This was the secret of the move. It is evident, on the one hand, that the move, together with the Senators in charge of it, was in the interest of a trust and "against the interests of the poor man." Of that there can be no doubt. On the other hand, it would seem evident that the move against the duty, together with the Senators in charge thereof, was against a trust, and consequently in favor of "the poor man." Yet not so. And herein lies the significance of the incident.

How did these Chinese and Japanese mattings come into the country? In whose interest was it that they be sold cheap? Who imported them?—Answer: "A yet bigger monopolist and grinder of the poor man than the Oil Cloth Trust—James J. Hill."

Mr. James J. Hill is president of the Great Northern Railway, is deeply interested in shipping as a ship-owner of ships on the Pacific, and last, not least, is a bonanza farmer. One asks at this stage, What has any of these lines of industry got to do with Chinese and Japanese mattings? This: Mr. Hill wants to sell his grain in Japan and China; that is his natural market; his railroad and shipping facilities, added to his bonanza facilities, enable him to land his goods in the Chinese and Japanese markets more cheaply than anybody else; this enables him to control these markets and make tremendous profits; but these profits can be more tremendous yet; they can be made so if the ships that take his goods to China and Japan are loaded on the homeward trip with the cheap mattings of those countries and if they can be imported free of duty. If he can do so, then the cost, wear and tear of coming home of the ships need not be entered under "loss," and thereby diminish his large profits. The expenses of the return voyage would then be amply repaid by the ready sale of an article in vogue with the poor. A duty on these mattings would diminish the profits made on the homeward trips. The Oil Cloth Trust's scheme would have the effect of, by so much, hurting the towering monopolist of the Pacific!

Thus we had a conflict between two Trusts—the Oil Cloth Trust and Mr. James J. Hill. The Senators in either camp stood not for the working poor; over each camp waved the standard of a Monopoly, and each of the individual combatants wore the livery of one or the other of the two monopolistic interests.

The issue of the struggle gains deep significance by the light of these facts: THE LESSER MONOPOLY LOST, THE BIGGER WON.

This fight in the Senate is but a specialization of the political fights between the parties of capital, a fact that becomes all the clearer when one considers the flaming headlines in which the plutocratic press announced "A Trust Defeated," when what happened was the defeat of one Trust by another.

As it happened in the Senate, so it happens in the political field of the capitalist parties. The fight in the Senate was the fight of capitalist interests, carried on behind the mask of the "poor man's interest." Two capitalist concerns being at war, one had needs to lose; but the loss of the one meant the victory of the other—with the working poor out in the cold. So with the political struggles. The capitalist parties of gold and silver represent capitalist interests; they fight behind the mask of the "poor man." Whichever vanquishes, whichever is vanquished, it is the robber class that vanquishes—with the toilers left out in the cold.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Is the "Gompers Union" A Class Conscious Form of Organization?

The question comes to us: "Is the Gompers' union a class conscious organization?"

A test of the class consciousness of an oragnization is whether it tends to solidify the proletariat, or to split it up. Brought to this touchstone, the Gompers' union is not a class conscious organization.

The recent issue on the tariff, raised by Congress, illustrates this point to perfection.

None but insane free traders or insane protectionists will claim that there is any abstract principle of justice, patriotism or politics in the respective theories. A capitalist is a high, or low, or no-tariff man according as his industry may happen to need a high, a low, or no tariff; and this question is determined by a number of special facts, that shift as time shifts. In the instance illustrated on the first column of this page, we see some of the principles that, under special conditions, affect the stand taken by a capitalist on the tariff; there are innumerable others. The question is not one of general principle; it is one of specialized interests. It follows herefrom that harmony on this question is in no country a likely thing among capitalists; and that in this country, where agriculture is as fully a field for capitalist operations as the mechanical trades, harmony is wholly out of the question among them. The capitalist camp in America must be perpetually a house divided against itself on the tariff question.

An issue that DIVIDES can never be an issue of class conscious proletarians. The issues of the class conscious proletariat are issues that weld the whole class into one solid lump. The tariff question is, even if examined by no other light than this, not a proletarian issue. The moment the proletariat touches this issue, it is bound to break up into as many fragments as there may happen to be special interests in the fields it is engaged on. The moment the proletariat touches this issue, it drops from sight the one issue, the touch of which makes the whole class kin, to wit, the issue of the ownership of the means of production, and its eye becomes filled with a different issue, the issue of the power to take possession of the market for certain goods at the expense of others; in short, the issue of its employer's or skinner's interests against the interests of some other employer. To return to the illustration on the first column of this page, if the employes of the Oil Cloth Trust and those of Mr. James J. Hill touch the tariff question they are bound to stand up against one another; the former will be shouting and straining and resoluting for, the latter will be doing the same against a tariff on Japanese mattings. There is an illustration still more closely to the point:

One of the Gompers unions is the International Cigarmakers' Union. The members of this body are employes of cigar manufacturers. These manufacturers have an interest in lowering, if possible, at any rate in preventing the raising of the tariff on leaf tobacco, and to this end they have been petitioning Congress, and have backed up their petitions with a number of resolutions adopted by several local unions of cigarmakers. On the other hand, the Kentucky raisers of leaf tobacco, who want their stuff to be bought, and no other, have an interest in raising the tariff as high as possible on leaf tobacco, and they have been getting their employes to petition Congress in a sense just the reverse of that in which the cigar manufacturers in some places got their employes to petition Congress. Here we have two sets of wage slaves—those manufacturing cigars and those raising leaf tobacco—in conflict with one another!

The Gompers union, in other words, the "pure and simple" or British abortion trade union, is evidently not a class conscious organization. It neglects as "rainbow chasing" the principles of the class interests of the proletariat, refuses to hold up the principle of the abolition of the wages system as the only foundation of a labor organization, and strains for immediate results. As a consequence of this a convention of such unions is agreed only upon very insignificant questions and on beautiful phrases; on everything else they represent a reflection of the division and the quarrels seen in Congress between the representatives of their bosses. At the A. F. of L. conventions the iron workers demand protection, cigarmakers shout for low tariff, and so on; and the whole labor movement, in so far as it is pervaded or infected by the Gompers principle, is rent into fragments of warring interests.

The Gompers union, by reason of this fact alone, not to mention a score of others, is utterly disqualified to unify the working class; it can only keep the working people divided and divide them still more, and by so doing prevent, not only labor's emancipation, but any improvement in its lot. It is, consequently, a class unconscious organization, and, as such, it is deserving only of annihilation and reconstruction.

SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxury!

An American Millionaire's Yacht. Gave Up Life's Battle.]

Around the world in a steam yacht! It is the lot of very few to know from experience what such a delightful trip means. One of the handsomest steam yachts ever built started during the early part of last month on a voyage that will occupy the best part of a year, during which time all the principal seaports in the Orient, India and China will be visited.

Col. Anthony J. Drexel's "Margarita II." is the yacht. She is said to be the most costly vessel of her class afloat. Captain G. E. Rayner, her commander, who crossed the Atlantic in her, declares that he never set foot on board of a better sea boat in his life, so that, barring accidents, Col. Drexel, his family and guests need have no fear that the noble vessel will carry them safely to the end of their globe-circling expedition.

Everything that modern ingenuity can devise for the comfort of the ocean traveler has been supplied by the designer. In short, the "Margarita II." is an American gentleman's home afloat. While New Yorkers were experiencing the chill blasts of winter during the months of January, February and March, Col. Drexel's yacht was steaming along at a speed of twelve to fifteen knots under sunny skies in the tropics, for, after visiting Gibraltar, Nice, Genoa, Naples and other points in the Mediterranean, she passed through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea, and later up the Bay of Bengal to Madras and Calcutta. On her way south from there she called at Singapore, going thence to Hong Kong, several other ports in China, and some in Japan. She returned by much the same route to the Mediterranean and the Riviera, where the British yachts raced in the spring. Col. Drexel hopes to be able to reach Newport next August in time to join the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on their cruise.

From the scuppers to the waterline the yacht has a freeboard of about eight feet. Her bulwarks are breast high, and she has the graceful sheer fore and aft that are characteristic of all the Watson steam yachts.

So admirably arranged is the interior of this yacht that a detailed description of it will not be out of place.

From an aisle or passage amidships one walks into the great dining saloon, thirty-one feet wide and twenty feet long. It is like stepping into the dining hall of some old English mansion. Overhead is a dome, set with twelve great panels of stained glass framed in dark mahogany. The sides of the room to a height of eight feet are fine finished in panelled mahogany. Above this, extending to the ceiling, or rather deck of the yacht, is a wide border of garnet brocade velvet on cream satin. At the centre table—a splendid piece of mahogany—twenty-four persons can be seated at dinner.

Among the other pieces of furniture in this room are a piano fitted with electric lights and a grand Aeolian, something out of the common, which is also illuminated by electricity. The ceiling is studded with incandescent lights, inclosed in ground-glass globes to mellow the light. In the daytime ample light is furnished by eight round port-holes in the vessel's side.

The mantelpiece and fireplace look exactly as if built in a house. Above the exquisitely carved pilasters and the antique andirons and brasses is placed a carved clock. A sideboard of carved mahogany, filled with rare pieces of china, a music cabinet, two spacious sofas and a buffet complete the furniture of this handsome apartment, the parquet flooring of which is covered by an immense Turkish rug. On the port side is the children's room, measuring 9 by 10 feet, containing a sideboard and a sofa, and on the starboard side the steward's pantry.

The sides of this room are covered with panels of flowered silk, while the bedstead and doors leading to the apartment are hung with lavender silk curtains of heavy material. The bedstead itself is a wonder of the carver's handiwork. The head and foot boards show at least a score of little cherubs carved in bas relief. The bed posts, carved to represent ropes, are surmounted by figures of cherubs in various attitudes.

At the right hand side of the bed, close to the pillow, is set a cylindrical-shaped device entirely new to the yachts of this country. It is called a homacoustic, and it consists of a series of rubber tubes, the ends of which contain a telephonic receiver and sender, which may be placed in position at the owner's ear and mouth without his leaving the pillow, much less the bed. By this system he can communicate with the captain on the bridge, the engineer in his room, the steward or the pilot. The entire contrivance is compact and simple in construction, and yet it is said to be very effective.

AND THEN AT THIS!

Bulletin of Misery!

Body of George F. Paul, Former Labor Leader, is Recovered at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., May 25.—George F. Paul, who some years ago was a well-known labor leader of Illinois, committed suicide several weeks ago, his body being found in the river here this morning.

In his pocket was found a letter to George F. Schilling, of Chicago, secretary of the State Board of Labor Statistics, philosophically reviewing his situation, and concluding that suicide was justifiable, because of his age and the supplanting of labor by machinery.

Paul leaves a wife and daughter.

Would Sell Her Forefinger.

WANT OF MONEY TO DEVELOP TALENT MAKES A YOUNG WOMAN READY TO SUBMIT TO MULTILATION.

For $1,000 a young and pretty woman recently announced herself willing to sell one of her fingers. She is Miss Grace Dinsmore, and her home is in Binghamton, N. Y. One day this week she saw the following advertisement in a New York morning newspaper:

WANTED—Woman who, for liberal pay, will lose middle finger at middle joint, in a necrosis, or bone-grafting operation; stiff finger preferred.

The address given was that of an uptown institute, where similar operations are common. The advertiser said that he hardly expected to receive any response to the notice, but had actually received five by mail and one in person, that person being Miss Dinsmore. She arrived in this city alone and registered in a bold hand at the Grand Union Hotel.

She lost no time in calling at the institute. There she learned that the five other women who aspired to the same self-sacrificing position had sent measurements of their fingers, but that none of them had been found to be of the exact dimensions desired to fit the stump of the forefinger of the right hand of Mrs. C. V. Barton, of No. 701 St. Emanuel street, Houston, Tex.

Mrs. Barton is a wealthy woman, but is afflicted with necrosis, which means a dead bone. She learned that bone-grafting had been performed with varying success, even at times when the bones of animals were used. She was not willing, however, to have the bone of an animal engrafted upon her finger, and insisted that a human finger bone be employed, hence the amazing advertisement.

Miss Dinsmore, at the Grand Union, said: "I am an orphan. My parents have been dead two years. I have succeeded in earning a living by means of various clerical positions. I have succeeded in a small way.

"I am vain enough to believe that I am naturally a good soprano singer. I had received instruction in vocal music while my parents were alive, but at their death it was discontinued. I do not hesitate to say that I am anxious to become a singer, and to that end I wish to complete my musical education at the Boston Conservatory. Of course, I cannot do that unless I have money, of which I have very little. That is the reason why I answered the advertisement. I am not at all afraid of losing my finger; I am only afraid of losing the chance.

"I have not," she continued, "yet met Mrs. Barton, but I have an appointment to do so. Meanwhile, however, I have been given to understand that the price which I placed upon my finger, and which I am perfectly willing to have amputated for this purpose, will be paid. The price is $1,000. I need that additional sum of money to complete the education I desire to obtain."

Miss Dinsmore is a blonde, tall, with blue eyes and ruddy cheeks. She is apparently not more than twenty-one years of age.

Attempts Suicide.

BEING DISCHARGED AFTER YEARS OF FAITHFUL WORK AND LOW PAY.

Professor J. D. Dennison, seventy-three years old, one of New Jersey's educators, who has a record remarkable for fidelity and hard work, is dying at his home in Haledon, a suburb of Paterson, as the result of self-inflicted wounds. His attempt at suicide was a most pathetic one. He had grown helpless and sought by suicide to relieve his wife of the burden of his support.

For eighteen years Professor Dennison was principal of the Haledon school, holding the position until four years ago, when the township authorities decided that it was necessary to have a younger man, with more up-to-date ideas. Professor Dennison never recovered from the blow of his dismissal. Previously, although aging fast, he had been vigorous and clear-minded, but afterward he grew rapidly feeble in mind and body. From the window of his home, one hundred yards from the school, where all his interest in life was still centred, he would watch the children passing to and fro daily and brood over his misfortunes. His meagre salary had all along been barely sufficient to support himself and wife, and now his faithful helpmate had a hard task to make ends meet.

Finally Dennison had to take to his bed, and doctors' bills were added to the household expenses. Crazed by approaching want, he attempted suicide.

IN THE COAL MINES.

Enlightenment Breaks Through Dark Clouds of Adversity.

The condition of the coal miners of the United States is as bad as or worse than that of the workmen in any other calling. When employed, their wages are of the lowest. Added to this they have employment only one-half or one-third of the time; in many cases even less. Nor is this all. Low wages and little work tell only a part of the story.

Generally, capitalists employing workmen pay them their wages in money of some kind, and the workman can pick out any particular capitalist he chooses with whom to spend his wages; thus getting the benefit, where monopoly has not yet covered the ground, of the low prices sometimes offered by competing merchants.

But none of the "blessings" of cheapness are known to the miner. Low wages do not mean low-priced commodities to him. He is compelled, "in consideration of employment," to trade at the "Company Store," and the Company Store is run for the express purpose of showing that the man who sells his labor-power at the lowest price can make his employer still richer by buying commodities of him at the highest price. Than the coal miners, there is no example which shows more clearly the law that the greater a man's poverty and the lower the wages for which he works, the greater the degree of exploitation and the higher the percentage of profit. Crude, indeed, were the tactics employed by the knights of the road in the old time—robbing only the rich. Would-be pirates and burglars, who at the most get a few thousands at great risk of life, limb and liberty, cracking safes and robbing the well-to-do, should take a trip to the coal regions and see their more progressive brothers—the capitalists—make their tens of millions robbing the poor.

Full well the miners know what it is to be in want. The miner starves when he works and he starves when he has no work. This, that the mine-owners may "make money."

From the day a man enters the mines he can see ahead of him a few years of work and want, and want of work, poverty and privations at the beginning; and at the end the "reward of his industry"—starvation. It is coming when starvation will be the cause of "natural death" among the miners. Things tend fast in that direction. But now not all meet that fate. There are more ways to kill a miner than starve him. Many of them go by way of the blast that went wrong, a falling rock, a cave-in, a breakage in the machinery.

These conditions among the miners are not new. They have existed a long time. Perhaps they may get even worse. One might think there could be nothing worse than starvation, chronic or acute. But you can't tell. If the capitalist can make an additional dollar by making things worse for the miner, then things will be worse for the miner.

All the world may be said to know of the state of affairs at the coal mines. President McKinley knows it. So do all the members of his cabinet. Likewise the United States Senators and the Justices of the Supreme Court; also Speaker Reed and the members of the House of Representatives. And the Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania (he is a mine owner); the members of the Legislature, and the lawyers and judges and clergymen and business men within and without the State. And have these people the power to change the state of affairs so that the miner will have justice and the right to live on the earth? And will they use their power? Are they not good people, respectable people, and do they not, all of them, tell us how noble is labor, and how much they will do for the workingman—before election?

No. These good people cannot change these conditions; nor would they if they could. The slavery and starvation of the coal miners is a part of capitalism, and all these "public servants" are themselves capitalists or their agents. The miner's want is their wealth; out of miners' wages cometh their raiment; out of the poverty and woe of the miner is coined the plenty and pleasure of the capitalist; because of the ignorance and starvation of the miner's child shall the child of the capitalist be schooled and traveled and stuffed to satiety and curse his father.

Then these conditions will not be changed by our great, good, respectable people and prominent citizens. Must they always remain as they are? Must the workmen always starve that the idle may feast?

For answer, the miners of the Luzerne Valley have organized a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. They do not propose to ask capitalists to deliver them from capitalism. They believe that the working class alone can save itself, and that it will do so, and in order that their belief and judgment may bear fruit they have organized on the economic and political field. The mining region is covered with the wreckage of pure and simple trade unions. It took nerve and hard work to get the men who had been buncoed by labor fakirs times without number to undertake anew the work of organization. But the miners of Luzerne have done it, and they are making splendid progress. New members join every meeting, and it has been found necessary to hold meetings every two weeks, instead of monthly, as at first. Best of all, this is not our experiment. Incontrovertible argument to the point of demonstration proves that the moment the working class relies upon itself to accomplish its own political and economic emancipation—from that moment victory is theirs.

New York. BEN HANFORD.

WORK!!!

For the Unemployed Demanded in Buffalo.

Address of B. Reinstein, Spokesman of the Committee, to the Mayor of Buffalo on June 16, 1897.

Your Honor:—We come here as a commmittee sent to you by the thousands of unemployed workingmen and citizens of Buffalo. We did not come to appeal to your feelings; nor did we come to beg from you alms or charity, as we consider that charity is degrading, nay, positively insulting to the working class. We came to DEMAND from you, as the head of the city government, that you provide for the thousands of unemployed workmen work enough to enable them to support their families without the assistance of the poor-houses, work-houses and Soup-houses. We say that we DEMAND work, because we hold that the class we represent, the class of wage-earners, has a right to DEMANT it.

We know that the working class alone produces the entire wealth of the nation and are consequently entitled to every cent's worth thereof, capital being nothing but accumulated, unpaid labor, and the result of a long series of legalized and illegalized confiscations, does not as such entitle the capital-holders to a single cent's worth of the nation's wealth; that, consequently, only when the capitalists will contribute their share of useful labor to the labor of the nation, and only in the measure of the labor thus contributed by them, will they be entitled by right, justice and common sense to treat as their own that part of the wealth that will be then due to them.

We know, however, that now, thanks to the modern capitalist arrangement of society, which allows private individuals or private companies to claim as their own exclusive property the land, the factories, machinery, mines, railroads, telegraphs and all the other means of production and distribution, which should belong to the whole people collectively, this non-producing, numerically insignificant capitalist class has succeeded in concentrating in those few hands of theirs nearly the entire wealth of the nation and nearly all the means of production and distribution, leaving the bulk of the population, the millions of wealth-producers, propertyless, compelled to sell themselves to the capitalists into wage-slavery in order to escape starvation with their families.

We also know that this state of affairs, coupled with the continuous perfection, which, instead of REDUCING THE HOURS OF LABOR OF ALL, is used by its present private holders to displace more workmen; to increase the reserve army of unemployed, which is an essential thing for the capitalist's "prosperity"; to accentuate the competition on the labor market and thus to REDUCE THE WAGES OF ALL,—we know that this state of affairs enables the capitalist class, according to latest returns of the U. S. census, to withhold from the wage-earners, as their "legitimate profit," about 80 cents on each dollar they produce, leaving to the working class for its hard labor the remaining 20 cents on the dollar, which is too much to die and not enough to live on. Thus the debt the sponging capitalist class owes to the wage-earners is a continually increasing one.

As Socialists we know that this debt MUST and certainly WILL sooner or later be paid to the working class. We know, however, that the capitalists will not pay this debt unless they are compelled to and that they cannot be compelled to do it till the American proletariat, realizing that their class interests are diametrically opposed to the interests of the capitalists, realizing that the Republican and the Democratic, the Populist and the Prohibitionist parties represent only different factions of the same capitalist and non-producing class, will withdraw unconditionally their political support from those parties and, uniting as a class on the platform of the Socialist Labor party, which alone stands for the entire abolition of capitalism and wage-slavery, and for restitution of all means of production and distribution to the whole people, will wrest from the hands of the capitalist parties by means of the Socialist labor ballot the governmental power and establish the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, thus ensuring to every citizen not only a chance to work, but the enjoyment of the full fruit of his labor.

We are fully aware of the fact that it will take a few years yet before the mass of the people will be brought to understand their rights and to act accordingly. Therefore we demand now as a PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT, AS A PART-PAYMENT of the debt that the class, which Your Honor represents, owes to the working class, that the city authorities take immediate and proper action to provide work for all the unemployed of Buffalo.

As additional ground for this demand we claim that the class of citizens we represent—the wage-working class—is the very one who is the actual tax-paying class. It is generally contended by the ruling classes that the vast majority of wage-earners, holding no property, do not pay taxes, and consequently have nothing to say as to how the money of the city is to be spent. We claim, on the contrary, that every cent in the city treasury comes directly or indirectly from the sweat of the brow of the working people, and from that

(Continued on Page 4.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

Let us speak plain; there is more force in names
Than most men dream of, and a lie may keep
Its throne a whole age longer if it skulk
Behind the shield of some fair-seeming name.
Let us call tyrants TYRANTS—
Men in earnest have no time to waste
In patching fig-leaves for the naked truth.
Lowell.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF THE VULGARITY OF BOURGEOIS THOUGHT.

If the trustees of the University of Michigan have any sense, they will promptly depose President James B. Angell; for a confusionist he seems to have no equal; if left alone he will grind out the veriest lot of mixed up graduates. Some time ago we called attention to a stupid baccalaureate address delivered by him to the students. Last Monday he again put his foot into it. Said this bourgeois Presidential muttonhead:

"It would be difficult to name brilliant young men who for a consideration have placed their talents and attainments at the service of unscrupulous managers of the worst types of municipal politics in our large cities. It is no secret that a powerful and notorious organization in New York city has for years sought gifted young men from all parts of the country and enlisted them in its service in that city, and crowned them with pecuniary and political rewards. It would be easy to name many men, who, with no evil intent, have by their irrational itching for office wrecked fair prospects of professional usefulness and are stranded now in middle life without office and without professional support. I know of few more melancholy spectacles than the long procession of these chronic officeseekers."

To mistake cause for effect, to confuse the form with the substance, to take appearances for essentials—these are the earmarks of vulgar bourgeois thought; and we find them all in the above passage.

The "brilliant young men" who sought office and are now stranded in middle life did not seek office for the love of it; they sought office for the sake of a living. The cause of their wreckage is not the disease of "office-seeking"; it is the lash of want or fear of want with which they were driven by the capitalist system—a system of which President Angell is a leading exponent. These young men sought office as others start a grog shop, others a pawn shop, as others take to stealing, others again to prostitution—all fleeing from the consuming prairie fire of capitalist concentration.

President Angell would have done a good deal better had he given a sort of living picture baccalaureate, and, standing under a full head of light, addressed the students thus:

"Behold in me, as one of the representatives of the capitalist class, one of the tongues of fire that are shot forth from the Tophet of capitalism and that are wrecking the youth of the land."

Had he done that his name would have gone thundering down the galleries of fame as the first capitalist college president who did not talk through his hat on matters appertaining to the Social Question.

SPECIALIZED SOCIALISMS.

He who takes for a Socialist any one labeling himself "Socialist," and who considers how numerous are the specimens floating about self-labeled "Socialist," is apt to leap to a curiously mistaken conclusion. Proceeding from the correct maxim: "In Union is Strength," his conclusion is that if all these "Socialists" were only to unite they could carry everything before them. True enough—"if"; but could they unite? Let's see.

There is, for instance, Editor Jim Jams. He was originally a farmer; the bonanza farm, together with other capitalist contrivances, bore down upon him; a mortgage cropped up and spread its branches over his fields; the market price of his carrots and pumpkins no longer suffices to make the ends meet; without throwing off his neck the millstone of the petty farm that is dragging him down, he opens another "industry," starts a paper, and seeks to catch pennies with it. Through his exchanges he becomes acquainted with the Socialist movement; he contemplates it; contrasts the shady, peaceful groves of that social system with the burning, harrowing hole in which he was and is; he likes the prospect, and forthwith pronounces himself a "Socialist." But there is that mortgage that he wants to rid himself of; the desire to do this is paramount with him; the illusion of small "property" still has a strong hold on his mind; he is set upon reacquiring his old dunghill. To do this he becomes a "Sixteen-to-oneist." He is a Socialist, he'll say, and probably means it in his fashion, but he must FIRST have the money to pay off his mortgage. His motto is "Socialism ultimately; Sixteen-to-one-ism first."

Across the street, or river, or State line from where Editor Jim Jams is spilling ink, there is Real Estate Agent Snick Snooks. His face is careworn, he is in shabby habiliments dressed, and the rust has long since invested his vest. He does a little "laying-out of money" in mortgages and the like; but the capital at his disposal is too small a hook to fish with; many an aspiring shark ran off with his bait, hook, line and all—ex-Farmer Jim Jams among them; mortgagors would not or could not pay interest, let alone return the principal, and he, being a small fry capitalist, lacks the necessary "pull" to "fix them." Him also, it is evident that the development of capital is leaving stranded on the beach of the middle class. The bad times afford him leisure to do what he never did before—read. A pamphlet on Socialism falls into his hands; he devours it. "Oh," thinks he, "would we were so far when this unnerving strain for a bare existence is no more! Of course, I am a Socialist." But he squints at his ledger; he opens it; the taste for his shekels returns at the sight of the long columns of figures due him; he, too, is still dominated by the illusion of small "property"; he wants to recover his little loans. To do this he must be a stout upholder of "Sound-moneyism." He is a Socialist, he'll tell you, with whatever honesty there is left in him, but he must FIRST have his money back from all his mortgagors—ex-Farmer Jim Jams included. His motto is: "Socialism as soon as may be; but Sound-moneyism right away."

Take a third "Socialist"—Mr. Flim Flams. He lives in shabby-genteel apartments on the fifth floor of a shabby - genteel bachelors' lodging house. He has lived the life of part skinflint, part sponge. The fear of eventual want dried within him the well-springs of the milk of human affections. He spent nothing, reached the age of 50 childless and unmarried. His savings ran up to several thousand dollars; with them he resigned his clerkship, bought U. S. registered bonds, and, on the slim dividends they yield, he lives a life in which he estimates and considers the cost of every breath he draws, and breathes or not accordingly. In his sleepless watchfulness over pennies, he frets at his gas bill, although most of the time he goes to bed in the dark. He hears about the "anti-monopolists" who propose to "wrench the gas plants from the greedy clutches of the gas octopus," and he silently makes up his mind: "That's the ticket for me." In the meantime he waits. To spend money in any pastime is, with him, out of all question. No theatres for him, only free shows. Thus animated, he drops accidentally some cold Sunday evening into some variety show free lecture hall. There he hears the fag end of a speech denouncing the existing social system and putting in some goods words for "Socialism." Too stingy to purchase sound Socialist literature and post himself, Flim Flams declares himself a "Socialist." Next day his gas bill comes in; he pays it with an internal oath and takes his resolve: "Yes, Socialism some time; but Cheap-Gasism now, by thunder!"

The list of these specialized "Socialisms" could be prolonged many a yard. Harmonize them?! The bare thought of Jim Jams who wants 16 to 1 now, Snick Snooks who wants first 32 to 1, Flim Flams who cares not a rap for either, but swears he must have cheap gas on the spot, etc., etc., etc.—the bare thought of all such "Socialist forces" getting together is preposterous. As well imagine dogs and cats, tied together, each intercepting the other's sun heat, joining in one common purpose.

Specialized Socialisms are unimitable. The basis of Socialist union is a right understanding of basic principles. The ash-barrel of society furnishes no material for that revolutionary, compact army that Socialism requires to overthrow capitalism and save civilization.

THE ROTHSCHILDS' LATEST COLONY

It is now learned positively that the Rothschilds are about to make a loan to Spain, secured by a mortgage upon her quicksilver mines. The fact is pregnant. It means Spain's complete subjection to capitalism, and this in turn points out the minor workings of the mechanism of capital.

The Spanish quicksilver mines are reputed to be the very richest in the world; their yield during the preceding 20 years is estimated at $80,000,000, and it is asserted that, under more perfect operation, they will yield enormously more. Why does not Spain operate these mines herself, and thus keep to herself all the wealth there is in them? Surely, her treasury is not so full as to cause her to be generous to others. Why is she willing to part with a large chunk of wealth when she is in dire need of all she can get? She is willing because she must; and she must because, despite all her rhodomontades about "freedom," "independence," "national glory," she, like all other nations in which capitalism prevails, is ingloriously the slave of the international tyrant—the Capitalist.

Where capitalism prevails, money with intrinsic value is as indispensable "to make the mare go" as steam is indispensible to make a steam engine do its work. Without money, international money, intrinsic value money, not a wheel can move in the whole mechanism of capitalist society. Its sound, its touch, or the promise of its sound and touch, is the wizard's wand that alone can conjure up industry; and the absence thereof strikes with palsy every arm. Spain, like all other capitalist countries, may or may not live, according as that sublimated capitalist, the banker, wills, or will not.

Passing odd is the spectacle offered by Spain, while furiously seeking to subjugate Cuba, meekly bending her neck to the yoke of another!

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "Diamond Jubilee number" of the London "Labour Leader" is illumined by this little poem:

When the royal ode is all the mode,
And rabies in the season,
What wonder if, in consequence,
The fool should seek in fraud's defence,
To muzzle simple common-sense,
And flout the truth as treason.

A fulsome blare is in the air,
And forth from tower and steeple
Resounds abroad once more, I ween,
That ancient cant God Save the Queen,
While democrats chip in between
With—Reason Save the People.

God Save the Queen, yet the grass is green,
And London's full of gentry,
So while you fake the jubilee,
In a badge of red, and fancy free,
I'll just slip off with I.L.P.
Into the open country.

Here is "harmony" for ye, all ye who want to "harmonize" the "reform forces.." Says the Pittsburg, Kans., "Pittsburg Kansan":

"With single tax as a balance wheel, with Effective Voting and Direct Legislation as guarantees for a government of the people, by the people and for the people, the state of Washington would ere long demonstrate that the Socialism of common ownership of public utilities, tempered by the individualism of the Single Tax, was the highest form of Socialism and the highest form of individualism."

The story is told about a German prototype of our own American "harmony cranks" that, feeling running high in a certain South Germany village on the subject of the press, a local philosopher and sage determined upon "uniting the 'reform forces.'" One "force" wanted a more rigid form of censorship, the other demanded a free press. Our harmony crank thereupon bobbed up serenely with the slogan: "The Censorship and a Free Press!"

The unconscious wit on the "Pittsburg Kansan" may see his own features in the mirror of the German harmonizer above quoted. To imagine a union of Single Taxism and Socialism, of a social principle, which, like to Single Tax, being grounded on class rule, recognizes the necessity of the Capitalist State, and, so recognizing it, logically insists upon a certain form of taxation; to imagine a union of such a social principle with the Socialist principle, which, being grounded upon uncompromising hostility to all class rule, determines to overthrow and annihilate the Capitalist State, and, being so grounded and determined, logically rejects all such forms of class rule as taxation—whether single or complex, direct or indirect, to imagine and propose "harmony" between two such principles is identical with that of the above quoted German village philosopher and sage who would harmonize the "Censorship" and the "Free Press."

Truly, the stomach of the brain of the "harmony crank" is suffering of chronically acute indigestion.

Mr. Edward Irving, an article by whom appears in the Detroit, Mich., "Sentinel," either has a roundabout way of stating things, or is one of those wild-eyed money blabbers. He says:

"If you have not your fair share of the good things of life, then it is because you have been deprived of your just rights by an erroneous monetary system. The average producer in the United States creates over ten dollars' worth of wealth every day. This is an absolute fact proved by the United States labor statistics. If you do not get this, it is because the imperfections of our system of exchange enables some other fellow to get hold of the greater part of what you produce."

If, by imputing the robbery perpetrated upon the working class to the existing monetary system, Mr. Irving means that, once a Socialist system of production is instituted, "Socialist money" would go along with it, and, capitalism being overthrown, the worker would enjoy the fruits of his labor;—if he meant that, he meant the right thing, but took a very misleading and roundabout way of stating the truth.

If, however, Mr. Irving meant that the whole question of keeping what one produces solves itself into the question of money—whether the money is of this, that or the other material, whether its "per capita" is large or small, etc., etc., then he is just the sort of writer that a labor paper should steer clear of, he having nothing to say except what will confuse the workers' minds, and thereby keep them in slavery.

"Columbia Weeping To-day" is a many-paged "poem" just published in San Francisco that may be entered on the list of causes that make Columbia weep. Its plan is to staunch Columbia's tears by a method for raising loans. Unhappy Columbia, to whose tear-red eye lids so many thorn-woven fabrics are being applied that prick her all the more!

The Leadville, Col., "Western Miner" is in decided bad luck in the choice of the employé who furnishes it with articles against the Socialist Labor party.

Early in May, the "Western Miner" contained an article with the following choice bit of information, forecast and sample of controversial courtesy:

"For twenty years it has been the custom of the S. L. P. in this country to hold meetings in the back rooms of saloons, with the same audiences week after week, and a new listener only when the barkeepers were changed; this method of spreading the propaganda of Socialism has been so successful that at the present ratio of increase in the orthodox wing, the co-operative commonwealth will be greatly introduced about the year 17,327."

And in its issue of June 12th, it is virtually forced to eat crow by publishing an interview with Debs in which, speaking of his colonization plan, he says:

"In the campaign of 1900 the new movement will be a factor in the election. ITS POLITICAL PRINCIPLES WILL BE THOSE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, AND ITS POLITICAL BATTLES WILL, DOUBTLESS, BE FOUGHT UNDER THE BANNER OF THAT PARTY."

We certainly would not quote Mr. Debs as authority on what will happen and how it will happen; but we feel quite confident that he is not a 'barkeeper,' and his opinion of which party it will be, under whose banners the battle for freedom is to be fought, as well as the near date when that event will take place, look funny, to say the least, in the columns of a paper that takes so much stock in him, that reduced the S. L. P. to back rooms of saloons and that put off the success of the S. L. P. some 17,000 years.

But the "Western Miner" does not seem to read itself, or it has a particular fancy for its own vomit. In the issue of June 19, just one week after it published Mr. Deb's admission of the S. L. P's soundness and power, it returns to its gold-slinging and further illustrates its general ignorance in the following passage meant to be a clever hit at the S. L. P.:

"A great race was on between the swiftests chariots of Rome. While the horses were thundering around the arena a fly sat on the axle of a chariot wheel and said: 'Great God! what a dust I do raise!'"

The story of the fly is one of Aesop's fables. The above quotation, accordingly, is tantamount to saying that Rome was charioteering about before she was built!

These articles of the "Western Miner's" writer on Socialism justify the belief that he is an habitué of barrooms; it is only in such places one can get so thoroughly muddled up.

Says the Columbus Junction, Ia., "Age of Thought":

"The true remedy for monopoly is not more monopoly, but competition, the antithesis of monopoly."

Thereupon the San Francisco "New Charter" makes the following prompt, apt and sharp retort:

"When I read extracts like the above I wonder how long it will be before the editor who wrote it will reach the 'age of thought.' It would be a certain waste of time to reason with a man who cannot see that competition leads to monopoly, and that monopoly is simply the result of a competition so successful that it has crushed out all competitors."

AN APOLOGY FOR MY OWN WRETCHEDNESS.

I look at the world through the eyes
Of my own misfortunes, and see
That sorrow and trouble and wrong underlies
Mirth and Life's vanity.
If any would blame in seeing
And judging Earth as I see her,
I pray them forgive me as being
Cast in a hard, poor sphere—
A sphere wherein even bread
Is bitterly fought for, and gained,
Not at a word, or a nod of the head,
But the sweating of brows hard strained;
A sphere wherein poverty pinches
Each little baby face,
Where stout-hearted manhood flinches
When staring want in the face,
Where voices of hungry ones crying
Are heard in the streets by day,
And until the night is dying
The drunken ones cursing away.
How shall I laugh over life when each day
Brings back these scenes o'er again?
How shall I look over life as gay,
When round me are toil and pain?
Forgive me, and think not 'tis so premature,
My grieving o'er life so divine;
But while I am treading the paths of the poor
Their feeling shall also be mine.

EDMUND CURTIS.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

"SOCIALISTIC" PAPERS.

The Confusion they Create, and the Discredit they Throw Upon Socialism.

The "Socialistic" papers which "make people think" are beauties in their way. One of the latest, called the "Rights of Man," reached me some time ago. For unexcelled ability to create thought, it seems to deserve the bakery. On the front page is found the following terse and truthful statement: "When one individual becomes wealthy, hundreds must become poor"; again, "The price of labor is fixed by the capitalist"; again, "To get rich is merely the ability of one man to take from another the products of his labor"; concluding with: "The only salvation for you, my workingman friend, is in the ranks of a class conscious body like the Socialist Labor Party.

"Go to work for your own emancipation from poverty, and let the idle rich take care of themselves." There is contained in those sentences plenty of thought-making material, but the editor or proprietor evidently does not think such food sufficient, so he makes the dose greater by announcing on the succeeding page that any one sending a subscription of 50 cts. is entitled to a horoscope of his or her life, which means that when you send the 50 cents you will also send the date and hour of your birth, an astrologer will tell you whether or not you will be successful in business, marriage or any of the trades or professions. All this notwithstanding that the other pages of the paper bristle with statements to the effect that capitalism is the death of all ambition and the stealer of all talent; that it kills opportunity, and makes a few lords and the many slaves.

The thoughts created by such "thought-making" statements are liable to give a man mental strabismus trying to find out where or how the fact that being born under certain stars means success, when success depends on "ability to take from another the products of his labor." Such thinking is liable to raise warts on a man's brain and make his think tank run over and flood the surrounding country.

In the same paper, under the head "What Socialism Is" appears the following: "The principles of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity." Socialism has its growth among the workers who are unused to juggling with words, and who are more apt to arrive at conclusions by rough and ready reasoning than by a continued study of principles, so that when the worker, who has heard that Socialism means the ownership of tools, materials, etc., with which to work, is brought face to face with the foregoing statement he is apt to think of the wood yards conducted by the Salvation Army and other Christian institutions; and knowing that such institutions mean for him the sawing or splitting of a half cord of wood for which he receives three tickets, one entitling him to one meal of a doughnut and a plate of mush, another to a plate of mush and a doughnut, while the third entitles him to a certain interest along with different varieties of vermin in a dirty cot in some old fire trap—his thoughts of the Socialist commonwealth are apt to be permeated with the "ethics" he acquired in the woodyards. He has not time to find out what the word "ethics" means. He don't care for fine-spun theories; "Christian ethics" may be all right, but somehow whenever he runs up against a Christian business he finds it almighty mean, and, if Socialism is the same thing, it is no good. Such papers as are here referred to are straws which show the set of the current. They are conducted by men who see the chance to make something out of a rapidly increasing movement, and therefore attempt to gather in the shekels from those who are desirous of seeing Socialism succeed; but their freak nature breaks out in spots either in horoscope schemes or some other fool way.

The best way to preach Socialism is to preach it. Let astrologists preach astrology, and Christians preach Christianity. Use terms and words that the ordinary reader can understand and leave "ethics" to Herbert Spencer. Don't add to every ten words of sense two words of nonsense; it only makes the cause ridiculous, which I sometimes think the "socialistic" papers which "make people think" are very apt to do.

ARTHUR KEEP.

Washington, D. C.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

B. R., Buffalo.—Matter is in hands of N. E. C. Heading will be reset if put in leaflet form.

L. L. B., Omaha.—If a man were to deny that thousands upon thousands of people all over the country have had their minds seized and fascinated with Debs' plan, we would disagree with him; but if any one imagines that any perceptible number of these would start to move he would be equally mistaken. The utiopianism of the thought would break upon them the moment they started to put it in practice. The thing is "practical" only to the schemers who may succeed in imposing upon Mr. Debs and getting themselves paid jobs as secretaries, etc.; it will be "practical" as long, or rather short, as the money lasts; then look out for a stenchful explosion.

John W. Dempsey.—When you discover that you have lost your hat, call at this office for it; an exchange took place by mistake.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, N. Y.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—I have written a book on the Solution of the Social Question!

Uncle Sam—Where is it?

B. J.—I have not yet got a publisher. It is on that point that I want to consult you. Do you know a publisher?

U. S.—I know lots of them.

B. J.—What I want is a publisher who is interested in reform. Do you know of any?

U. S.—You will have to define that word "reform" before I could aid you.

B. J.—By "reform" I mean a publisher who is interested in the improvement of the people.

U. S.—It is getting worse now. You will now have to define two words: "improvement" and "people," before I could give you an opinion.

B. J.—Do I need to define two such plain words as "improvement" and "people"?

U. S.—As a rule, the words are plain enough. They are plain enough in every day talk on every day subjects. But in connection with "reform" and "solutions of the Social Question," and such matters, the words have many and conflicting and special meanings. You will have to define them.

B. J.—I never heard of such a thing!

U. S.—I'll show you. Have you ever heard of the gold mugwumps?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—They are "reformers." Now, with these reformers the word "people" means two things. It generally means their pockets; when they use it in that sense, they understand by "improvement of the people" the filling up of their pockets, which is the same as saying the "skinning of the workers some more"——

B. J.—Well, of course, I don't mean that by "improvement of the people."

U. S.—Sometimes the mugwump uses the word "people" in the sense of the workingmen. When he does so and talks about the "improvement of the people" he means the administering to them of good clubbings to keep them quiet——

B. J.—Of course, I don't mean that either.

U. S.—Then you have the silver mine barons. They rank themselves with "reformers." Now, when they talk of the "improvement of the people" they mean the administering of the rifle diet to the miners. By that they consider that their miners, whom they rob right and left, will be so far improved as to become "loyal American citizens," and help to support the European barons who married American heiresses of silver mines. That is their way to "improve the people."

B. J.—Now, you know I can't mean that!

U. S.—I only know what you say, and I want to understand you. Then there is Rockefeller's Prohibition party. When it talks about the "improvement of the people," it has in mind the idea of reducing the expenses of the working people so that the capitalists who run it can squeeze the wages down, and make higher profits——

B. J.'s eyes open wide.

U. S.—Do you mean that?

B. J.—N—n—o——

U. S.—Then you have the municipal ownership reformers á la Glasgow Plan——

B. J.—Well, are they not all right?

U. S.—Guess they are from their standpoint.

B. J.—And what is that?

U. S.—By the "improvement of the people" they mean to bring the workers on public industries under the political club of the capitalist class so that this class may hold over them both that and the economic club, and in that way hold the workers in more complete slavery.

B. J.—I do declare! Why, that knocks out my book!

U. S.—I thought as much.

B. J.—I shall have to re-write it!

U. S.—A good idea.

B. J.—But is there no such thing as "improvement of the people"?

U. S.—I mentioned four different ones. But there are more. One of them is the Socialist.

B. J.—What do they mean by it?

U. S.—By the "people" the Socialists mean the working class in particular; by "improvement" they mean ridding the working class of the parasite class of capitalists that devours the substance of the workers. By the "improvement of the people" the Socialist Labor party means the overthrow of the capitalist system, thereby of the system of wage slavery, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth under whose dome he who works shall eat, and he who can but won't work shall enjoy full freedom to starve and freeze to his dearest heart's content.

B. J. looks stunned.

U. S.—Now, go home, throw the manuscript of your book into the fire, and start a new book.

B. J. walks off scratching his head and mumbling to himself; "A queer way these Socialists have of looking at things! They want us to work! Hem!"

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$1,695.95
Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt.	50
Section Bridgeport, Conn., "Sociable"	10.00
Jacob Fuchs, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Total	$1,707.45

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y.

Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.

Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.

Croasdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

"BALLOT OR BULLET," AGAIN.

The Logic of History in Determining the Course of Revolutions.

THE PEOPLE has in its article "Ballot or Bullet," in the issue of last July 20, fully mastered the burden of Mr. Wells' question, and its argument is conclusive upon the main point. But the form of the question is pregnant with an assumption, which, though only slightly bearing upon the point raised, is of great importance.

The correspondent of THE PEOPLE labors apparently under the conviction that an absolute majority of the people must be enlisted under the banners of the S. L. P. before a social revolution may be reasonably expected.

Though the question has only an academic interest in determining the present attitude of the S. L. P., it is of material weight for the purposes of propoganda, in as much as the degree of remoteness of the final goal influences the minds of the comrades to whom the capitalistic system is a stench in the nostrils, and of the sympathizers who vascillate between the logic of fact and history, on one side, and their inherited Social and traditional proclivities on the other. Having in view this end, I shall endeavor to demonstrate that neither is it at all probable, if we are to draw analogics from history, that the Party of Revolution will be peacefully developing with such majorities of the nation as 75 per cent., and the capitalists remain all the time in undisputed control of gun and cannon nor are the forces of this revolution determined by the apparent number of Socialists at the time of its inception, once the economic conditions are ripe for a social change, and the intellectual development has grasped these conditions. Let us be taught by reason and experience.

Had a plebescite vote been taken before the English, American or great French Revolution, asking the people whether it was their express will to overthrow the respective governments and establish a new political system, who, that intelligently reads history and understands the spirit that actuates the masses, doubts that such a proposition would have been snowed under by an overwhelming negative vote. The great bulk of the people, though conscious of suffering and loud in its complaints, had not then, nor has it as yet, clearly determined the cause of its calamities. So much does the timid general intelligence adhere to old forms and recoil from a radical change that it will much prefer to put up with evils that are familiar than to risk the chance of a trial of things unknown, be they ever so promising. It ever was the task of a solid and tangible minority, that clearly saw the original cause of a disease in the body politic, and had some defined remedies; to rise and eradicate the one and apply the other. The passive majority looked on, where it was not forcibly led to take parts with one or the other side. Hence a principle is advanced in political science that, no matter what the form of government may be, active minorities rule passive majorities. Whether or not so in time of peace, the principle becomes manifest during every great social upheaval. Then the force of each active individual is brought to bear directly upon the ultimate aim, and the influence of his political idiosyncrasy upon the character of the political state is proportional to his consciousness of purpose and the proximity of the original motive which impels him to action.

The French Revolution was boundless in the scope of its aspirations, but inasmuch as it aspired to be universal its purpose was vague and its aim was clear only where it was true to the historical moment. It was a most complete and thorough-going change of social forms. There was no reform of old systems—they were completely discarded. Economic, political and religious creeds were thrown overboard, and the nation was for a time left to shift with the best thing at hand. Such a merciless sweepout was not the mandate of the majority. But there was an active minority sufficiently numerous to force things to an extreme.

The aspirations of the English Revolution were by no means as universal, and its aims were modestly circumscribed by the exigencies of the moment and locality. The ideas of the English Revolution were insular in scope but intense and clear in purpose, and it carried out every letter of its programme with ferocious clearness and consistency.

The Puritans were people of an extremely positive turn of mind, and always knew what they were about. Cromwell, though himself nothing loath, could not, with more than regal powers in his hands, be crowned a king. The majority of the nation would not have opposed him—the majority were passive observers, but there was a minority exercising an active will. The Puritans did not want a king, and the Puritans knew their own minds.

Now, a Socialist knows what he wants whether or not he is able to express it in definite terms. Bourgeois society, based upon the maxim, "Every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," was an unavoidable link in development of social forms. This last social form has outlasted its necessity, and now exercises a sinister influence upon the growth of the race and the course of progress. Any justification of the system of Free Competition, of "Laissez faire, Laissez passer," has passed away, leaving society in a state of war of one against all and all against one; where the few hold grimly on to the tools of production, and the mass of mankind is cursed to misery. These monstrous relations cannot continue, and if there be no exit mankind must perish in the chaos. But Socialism points a hope to despair, and assumes the Herculean task of cleansing and rejuvenating society. All the impartial conclusions of a pure human intellect; all the cravings of oppressed humane sentiment; all the logic of events; the trend of economic development point to the only—the true way out—Co-operation; emancipation from wage-slavery; no paid slave and no paying master; the final crowning of labor; to humanize toil, so that every man freely works for all, but for no British lord, for no French count; not for the dissipated band of prostitutes and thieves of Fifth avenue, St. James', or St. Germain.

This clearness of purpose of every Socialist strikes with dismay the unholy gang, and invariably routes all the apologists of capitalism of the "liberal," "reform" or "pure and simple" type in their argumentative encounters with Socialism. How useless it is to write books and devise new systems of philosophy to demonstrate the impossibility, impracticability, iniquity, etc., of a Co-operative Commonwealth. It is so much muscle-tissue and gray matter wasted. The Socialists know what they want, and are secure in their future, for when issue is joined Socialism will be sustained by the Reason of impartial Philosophy, by the Ideal of the Poet, by the Logic of History and by PHYSICAL FORCE. And as in the constitution of modern society the Socialists are the only class that is consciously and progressively active, and impelled by proximate motives of ever increasing strength, it is to them that the future destinies of mankind are intrusted. The Socialists are the makers of history for the time being. All opposition to them must vanish as chaff before the breath of the storm. So much for the lessons of history.

Now, we shall attempt to determine the function of human character in the evolution of society.

It is only the strong-minded individuals who first discern and become consciously susceptible to new acting causes as they arise. It is only singular characters that always seek fresh channels for thought, new directions for their course. The great unwieldy mass of mankind follow the trodden paths, though the causes that have, generations ago, prompted their ancestors to take that particular course have long ceased to act. While the pioneers of civilization explore with torch and axe the never light-stirred darkness, and hew roads towards better lands, the great numbers continue their cycle in the beaten track. And the greater the number the greater is that inert force which the acting causes must overcome in order to change their course. The new motive powers acting in a different direction retard the motion of the masses, but, though the aimlessness of their course lights upon them more and more; aye, now and then glares them to the face; though they wistfully listen to the song and the sound of the axe of their comrades exploring and clearing the wilderness; though yearning to extend a helping arm to their fellow toilers—yet, so deeply is habit imbedded in their nature that, with all the voices of the morning calling to them to awake, to arise, on and on they drift in a hopeless chaos. It requires an earthquake, a social cataclysm to throw them out of the rut, but once out, there is no mistake on whose side THE MAJORITY OF MEN WILL STAND.

Now let us reason from general determinations to particular cases.

We assume that we have reached a state of social progress when not a majority of 75 per cent., but a minority of say 30 per cent., numbering approximately four millions, strikes at the ballot box for the S. L. P. What sort of men are those four millions of voters?

Are they the voting cattle, traded off by the "pure and simple" labor fakirs to different "reformers" for so much per hundred? Is it they that are selling their votes for cash, jobs or beer? Do you find them among the stay-aways, the disappointed, the pessimists; among those that have lost all faith in human institutions, in human integrity? Friend or foe! You know this not to be the fact.

No! Every Socialist is one and a self-acting unit in himself. Every Socialist is a conscious volunteer in the militant army of the revolution. Every one of the four millions is ready on the first call to lay his life for the cause of emancipation of the wage slave. If you count four millions of voters for the S. L. P., then may it be known to all of you doubting Thomases that these are so many men willing and ready to fight the fights of Socialism, the battles of civilization.

And who is our foe in the other camp? Count them! The capitalist class of this nation, so graphically and truthfully depicted by THE PEOPLE; a class that has in its short but infamous career learned nothing but to steal and to run. "Patriots" of J. Pierpont Morgan type, who infuse the leprosy of official corruption into the American institutions. "Gentlemen" of the Chapman type, who swear by their "honor of a thief," whose motto is "Steal and Mum." These knights of easy plunder are not our foes on the field of battle. We dismiss them with contempt.

Or shall we fear those soft-brained ideologists whose weak reasoning faculties are completely befogged by the mental legerdemain performance of the various Socialist killers, and the ferocious logomachy of the Anarchists? —birds of the passing night, that can do nothing but blink at the dawn of a new era?

In our age of fast extinction of all unfit species, so few of those degenerates will survive to witness the fray that they cannot be taken seriously.

Last come the great millions of our own disinherited brethren; the toilers of the brain and the toilers of the brawn—the proletarians outside of the S. L. P.

I have endeavored to prove that their numbers, though not readily responsive to the new motives, will have their sympathies enlisted with their comrades struggling for the common weal. Small doubt but that the capitalist class will, by that time attempt to cut the talons and the wings of the young eagle—to tamper with universal suffrage or with the republican institutions, or some other "patriotic" scheme will be hatched out to save the "nation," "civilization," and what not. Then there will be the Socialist Labor party to stand guard over the liberties of America, and it will call a peremptory halt to the robber classes. The conflict ensues and the clash of arms resounds throughout the land, reverberating in the hearts of men, breaking through the moss-grown shell of habit, and firing all the doubting and indifferent with enthusiasm proportional to the length of time they have held back their natural sentiments on the assumptions of their exploiters. To what side will the great millions naturally gravitate? It may still be argued that the capitalist class has the advantage of:—

1. Organization, as means of transportation and communication, militia, arms, finances, etc.

2. Position, as armories, forts, etc.

3. External aid: Witness the treaty of extradition of political criminals made with Russia.

All this the capitalists do possess just now, and this is one of the reasons why the Party of Revolution will not allow itself to be lured into a trap by the "agents provocateurs" of the foe or precipitated into a hopeless conflict by some indiscreet hotspur in its own midst. The Socialists have too great a mission to fulfill to notice every bravado or engage in crazy adventures.

But all these particular advantages will slip out of the hands of the capitalists long before the time given. It is the current phrase that Vanderbilt, Depew, Sage, etc., run the railroads, telegraphs, etc. It is safe to assume that at the time given it will be fairly well established that all the means of production, communication, etc., are being run, not by a Vanderbilt, however much vital energy he spends in clipping coupons, nor by a Depew, much as this individual contributes by his well seasoned jokes to the digestive powers of his patrons, but by the long list of employees—clerks, brakemen, firemen, engineers, etc.—the millions of unsung, unknown toilers. These millions are now organizing and reorganizing, and in every way perfecting their forces that they may be brought to bear at any time or place when necessary, preserving their compactness and unity throughout the conflict. The railroad employees are among the most intelligent proletarians, and they will form the backbone of the S. L. P.

Arms? Finances? Expropriation and confiscation? The capitalists have appropriated what they do not own. We shall take what is our own. History does not change its course to please sentimental qualms, and it has exacted a fearful penalty from our French Comrades in the seventies for disobeying its mandate.

Militia? The Emperor of Germany, with all his bluster, has at this time some misgivings as to the readiness of his well-drilled and highly disciplined soldiers to massacre their own friends at his bidding. Will the American militia always allow itself to be enticed by their exploiters into the "patriotic" duty of committing fratricide in order to save to the capitalists their stolen pennies?

Armories? There the ruling powers are grievously blundering. They build armories to inspire terror into the revolutionary Socialists. The Socialists calmly study the fine buildings, calculating what use the Revolution will make of them.

The capitalists, terrorized by the steady step of the approaching Revolution, are erecting fortresses in the centre of the crowded cities. The Revolution will overtake, immure and bury there all who will be foolhardy enough to offer resistance.

Position? One of the greatest securities of the final victory of the Social Revolution is its advantage of position. Paris, Hamburg and Berlin are entirely in the power of the Revolution, while other great cities of Europe are gradually being vanquished by the S. L. P. When the Revolution has on its side pronounced 30 per cent. of the population of the United States, it will have in its power not only all the great cities of this union, but all the smaller manufacturing and mining districts where the population is most congested. The forces of the Revolution will be concentrated and compact units, while the strength of capitalism will be scattered in the equivocal sympathies of the rural population.

Eternal Help? When the International Socialist Labor party issues a call to arms, it shall guarantee to every capitalist of whatever country ample employment at home, and he will find but little stomach for embarking into delivery expeditions. And who may those deliverers be, anyhow? England? France? Germany? Austria? Italy? Russia?

In every one of those countries, with the single exception of Russia, the S. L. P. has made strides far in advance of the proletariat of this country. Why? Some of the European capitalists seriously contemplate the United States as a safety haven for their long forfeited skins and a fence for their stolen goods, in case the Revolution overtakes them at home.

To recapitulate:

When the forms of social development come into conflict with the direction of social forces, the latter will naturally gravitate towards the new forms that favor their expression. He who runs can notice how the centre of social gravity is hourly shifting from the capitalist class. The bourgeois is drifting further and further out of the pale of social progress. He has fulfilled his appointed mission in history, holding now over as a tenant at sufferance, and may be ejected any time without notice.

While the debile bourgeois class is wedded to the past, dreams of the past, and is sighing for turning backwards the course of time, the Social Democracy throbs with the energy of youth, and turns a radiant face towards a hopeful future. To labor belongs the future!

Labor omnia vincit!

H. L. SLOBODIN.

New York.

Attention!

To the Comrades of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Section Cincinnati invites you herewith to carry out the intentions of the last State Convention of the State of Ohio, namely: Make a lively and vigorous agitation.

For the opening of the campaign there will be on Sunday, the 8th of August a "Tri State Picnic" with parade, speeches, singing, and general educational amusements.

Those comrades or sections not yet reached by letters will please address the undersigned for particulars.

Greeting, yours,

O. RUCKTAESCHEL,
c. o. Labor Lyceum, 1414 Vine St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green due card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

Labor News Co.,
64 E. 4th street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

"CHRISTIAN EUROPE."

A Deliberately Misleading Bourgeois Phrase Exposed.

When, after the destruction of what was euphemistically called the Greek army, Turkey, having in view the necessity of securing itself from further attacks, demanded a "rectification" of frontiers—which is what, in similar circumstances, every European power would do—then in the Governmental Press of all European countries—above all, in the Russian and the English Press—at once arose the cry: "Christian Europe can never tolerate that a piece of territory which the Christians once snatched away from the unbelieving Turks should ever revert to the latter." In all European Governmental papers this cry sounded in-unison, and in such regular time that the uninitiated would really for a moment believe in the "European Concert."

In fact, there have been many, many Liberals, and even Democrats, who have taken the cry in earnest and have gone into a sort of ecstacy over it. For in this case "Christian" signified hostile to the Turk, and hostility to the Turk was friendliness to Greece, and Greece represented in their minds Liberalism and Democracy. We do not wish to concern ourselves here with the latter interpretation of this cry. But some reminders may not be useless to the infatuated Liberals and Democrats, especially to the English "forward" men, who are in particularly high ecstasies. The friends of Greece, or, to use their classic title, the Philhellenes, should be especially suspicious of the word "Christian." Because when, after Napoleon's fall at the end of the first quarter of the present century, Philhellenism was born, then "Christian Europe" stood round its cradle, and was contemplating the consecration of the new-born child to slave service, or the twisting of its neck.

This "Christian Europe," whose Christian (musical) director lived at that time, as still to-day, at St. Petersburg, was called the Holy Alliance, and its pompously-announced aim was—to lead the European States on Christian principles, and to educate their peoples in Christian humility and in the fear of the Lord.

At that time we had a "Christian Europe" and the Holy Alliance.

To-day "Christian Europe" raises itself again, and the Holy Alliance is the ideal of the international reaction of priests and police agents.

"Christian Europe" was, however, not invented by the Christian Czar Alexander, with his devout woman and prostitute, Lady Krüdener. They took it from the history of the Middle Ages, from the beautiful time of the Crusades, when, led by praying and execrating monks, the Christian knighthood wished to deliver the tomb of the Saviour from the growing crescent of Mahomed, with the view of spreading over the whole world the cross of Christ.

This Europe—let us consider it, let us see what it is. An odoriferous bunch of flowers, composed of six States: a bunch of flowers representing the blossom of practical Christianity. At the head Russia, with its model trinity of powers, the knout, the Pope, and vodka (whiskey). Poland murdered, dozens of other nations destroyed, Protestants and Catholics persecuted, the Jews hounded from the country; then England—Ireland coerced and enslaved, India plundered, three millions of Indians left to death by starvation in this "garden of humanity," which is most richly endowed by nature; thirdly, France—twenty-seven years ago ten thousand workers massacred because they believed in the liberty and the equality of the Republic, and hecatombs of human beings sacrificed every year on the altar of the colonial politics of the French bourgeois government, Panama, millions stolen; in the fourth place, Germany—anti-Socialist law and coercion laws (Umsturzgesetz), the people deprived of their rights, the hunting down of Jews, and militarism, orgies of capitalism, the civilized acts (Kulturthaten) of Leist, Wehlan and Peters; fifthly, we have Austria—the slaughter of workers, and dog-and-cat wars between the different nationalities; in the sixth place, Italy—Panamism, Crispi's policy and state of siege, the hunting down of Socialists, robbery and incendiarism at home and in the colonies. To these six powers—which the Turks with irony call "the six impotencies"—we can add, as worthy to belong to this noble league, the all-Christian Spain, which strives with France for the honor of being more Christian than any other Christian State. In Spain—the slaughter of the starved peasants of Andalusia, torture introduced again as a state institution, murdering of masses of people in Cuba and the Philippines.

Such is "Christian Europe."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," says the Bible.

And the latest acts of this "Christian Europe"—its doings in this Græco-Turkish jumble: let us recount them:

Instigation of the citizens' war in Turkey; Armenian atrocities; Cretan revolt; rivers of blood shed—and for every drop of blood spilled the guilt of blood on that Europe which directly or indirectly provoked the atrocities; the demand for reforms in Turkey and refusal of them in every other country.

The hounding on of Turks against Greeks, and of Greeks against the Turks.

Quarreling for the inheritance of the sick man whom, since the time of the Holy Christian Alliance, the European physicians try their best to help on the way to the other world.

Incendiarism in Crete, and attempts to extinguish the flames they have themselves lighted, the revolted alternately cajoled and bombarded.

Hypocritical peace protestations with treacherous war arrangements; the war between Greece and Turkey, which could have been prevented, made a necessity by diplomacy.

Such are the latest performances of the Europe of to-day. Unfortunate Greece, driven on towards destruction, with its desolated provinces, its villages burnt to ashes, its thousands of killed and crippled sons, its prosperity destroyed for tens of years, are a smoking monument of the governing politics in Europe.

Once more: "By their fruits shall ye know them."

And what has Europe obtained by its doings? Did it at least assure international peace, and lead to a solution of the Eastern Question which should be adequate to the claims of civilization?

Nothing of the kind.

The Christian powers of Europe are to-day inspired by the same distrustfulness, by the same envy of competition as ever; and in the fabulous country of the pyramids, on the rose-hills of the Balkan peninsula, on the "crown of the world," in Central Asia, and in fateful Eastern Asia; in Japan, and in the Celestial Empire—everywhere glitter thousands of rifles and bayonets close to thousands of barrels of gunpowder.

Every one of the powers which cooperated in this performance of intrigues—in which Germany and Austria played rather the rôle of spectators and of the ancient choir—has, at its best, deceived the other powers. But the unique and amusing thing in this ignominious tragi-comedy of falsehood and deceit is that the powers did deceive not only one another, but each every one, including itself. Turkey, to which they gave various hypnotic powders in order to put it into an eternal sleep, overcame quite well the mixtures given by its physicians—in spite of its paganism it must have as good a stomach as the Christian Church has—and it is now far more healthy and far stronger than ever before. And so the tragi-comedy might very well be called "The Deceivers Deceived."—Berlin, Ger., "Vorwaerts," organ of the Social Democratic party.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

"The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1844."—By Fredrick Engels	$1 25
"Capital,"—By Carl Marx.—An exhaustive dissertation on political economy from the most advanced and scientific standpoint. Bound.	2 00
Paper	1 20
"Co-operative Commonwealth."—An Exposition of Socialism, by Laurence Gronlund	50
"Socialism vs. Tax Reform."—By Laurence Gronlund	10
"Socialism."—By William Scholl McClure	10
"A Traveler from Altruria."—By William Dean Howells. Cloth	1 50
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"Merrie England."—By Robert Blatchford	10
"The Fabian Essays."—By H. G. Wilshire. Paper	25
"French and German Socialism."—By Prof. Richard T. Ely	25
"Six Centuries of Work and Wages."—By J. E. Thorold Rogers	25
"Quintessence of Socialism."—By Dr. A. Schaeffle	15
"Reform or Revolution."—By Daniel De Leon	05
"The Evolution of Property."—By Lafargue	1 00
"Heterodox Economies vs. Orthodox Profits.—By Henry B. Ashplant	15
"Patriotism and Socialism."—By G. B. Benham	5
"Ancient Society."—By Prof. Lewis Morgan	4 00
"National Party Platforms from "1798 to 1896."—By J. M. H. Frederick	25
"Philosophy of Wage-Slaves.—By T. Bresford	10
"What's to be Done."—By N. G. Tchernychewsky (new edition).	50
"Modern Socialism."—By Rev. Charles H. Vail	25
"The Coming Social Struggle."—By William Edlin	5

Socia list Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. $1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist,—

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1.50 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

POLISH.

Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa. $1 per year.

The following subscribers have, according to a notification from the New York Postmaster changed their residence and are hereby requested to send their new address at once. In order to receive the paper promptly every subscriber must notify us immediately upon a change of address.

Geo. Bender, 518 E. 88th street.
E. Connor, 851 So. Boulevard.
Battista De Marco, 330 E. 21st street.
Sam. Drake, 88 Amsterdam avenue.
Th. Ehrenberg, c. o. Moriarty, 28 Hudson street.
Archer Foley, 513 W. 48th street.
Peter Gibbons, 2497 2nd avenue.
Chas. Gmaehle, 640 E. 16th street.
F. Gursky, 343 E. 9th street.
Ray Joseph, 141 E. Broadway.
Henry Klempan, 400 E. 122d street.
Frank Knorr, 90 Cedar street.
L. H. Lefkowitz, 4 Avenue D.
N. Malenberg, 233 E. 99th street.
Thos. McBride, 1893 3rd avenue.
G. W. Richardson, c. o. Davis, 273 W. 122nd street.
Ch. Rogers, 342 W. 32nd street.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive.

At the session of June 29th Comrade Stahl holds the chair. Comrade Matchett is absent and excused. The financial report for the week ending June 26th shows receipts $230.63; expenditures $70.19; balance $160.44. A letter from the Irish Socialist Republican party suggests to reprint for America the Socialist pamphlet "Erin's Hope," for circulation among Irish-American workingmen. The secretary is instructed to look into this matter and report at next session.

The new application cards, provided for the constitution, are now ready and can be had at the rate of 40c. per 100; Jewish constitutions are also in print now and are sold for the same price.

All sections that have not as yet settled for the London Congress Assessment are again called upon to make a report on this matter without further delay. It is now a year and more that the stamps for this assessment have been sent out, and too many sections have not made the slightest attempt in settling for the same.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Secretary.

Connecticut.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

On May 30, 1897, at 10:30 a. m., the State organizer called the convention to order in New Haven.

Thirty-four delegates represented 22 branches and sections.

Chas. Stodel was elected chairman, and J. Patrick vice-chairman; James Manee and Jos. Bush, secretaries.

The following order of business was accepted:

1. Report of committee on credentials.
2. Election of permanent officers.
3. Report of committee on rules and order.
4. Reading of minutes of last convention.
5. Report of State committee.
6. Report of delegates.
7. Election of committees on (1) press, (2) auditing, (3) agitation, (4) resolutions.
8. All instructions or recommendations of delegates from their sections to be handed to the various committees.
9. Report of committees.
10. The State committee be given unlimited time to make its report.
11. Each delegate be given five minutes to make his report.
12. No one shall speak longer than five minutes on any one motion, but the mover of the question be given an additional 5 minutes after all others have spoken on the question.

The Auditing Committee reports books in good order.

The Agitation Committee made the following recommendations, which were approved:

1. That the State Committee issue agitation cards in the same manner as were in use last fall.
2. That Comrade F. M. Gessner be engaged for a two weeks' tour next fall.
3. If the Sections desire to have more agitation, that Comrade Gordon be engaged.
4. That the State Committee try and have all agitation between September 1st and May 1st.
5. Comrade M. Forker to be engaged for the fall.
6. To encourage collections for THE DAILY PEOPLE fund in order to have the aid of a daily Socialist paper in the near future.

The following resolutions were accepted:

RESOLVED, That we delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor party of Connecticut earnestly entreat our fellow American wage workers to stop fooling with and being fooled by the parties of capitalism, life being too short and too precious to be wasted in the see-saw game of the Republican and Democratic politics for the benefit of our oppressors. Let them join with us in a mighty party of the working class for the abolition of capitalism and wage slavery and the establishment of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all the instruments of production will be owned and controlled by the Commonwealth, industriously organized, and in which there will be no more masters and slaves; no more idlers rolling in luxury at the expense of starving workers; no more men tramping the roads in search of work while the machinery of production is standing idle, but one free, intelligent and happy humanity;

RESOLVED, That the National Executive Committee be expressly empowered to make suggestions to be submitted to referendum votes, whenever the interests of the party are to be benefitted thereby, and we recommend that the same be incorporated in our National Constitution in express terms as part of our laws;

WHEREAS, According to the reports of the truant officers to the school boards in many towns in Connecticut, hundreds of children of the working class throughout the State could not attend school during the cold months of last winter because all their clothing consisted of only a few miserable rags and no shoes at all, their fathers being unemployed and deprived of the opportunity to provide for them, and, while thus remaining in compulsory idleness, were compelled to let their children grow up in ignorance; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the State Convention most emphatically condemn the action of our State Legislature in passing an amendment to our State Constitution requiring from persons applying to be admitted electors, a higher education than heretofore. It is, in our opinion, an encroachment on the sacred rights of suffrage and an attempt to disfranchise a part of the working class, thus destroying the very foundation of our State Constitution;

RESOLVED, That in connection with the above preamble and resolutions, we call the attention of the people to the following plank in the platform of the Socialist Labor party: "School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

It is only under such conditions that an educational qualification for voters

Fishing Banks. 18th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. S. L. P. Sunday, July 25th.

Fishing Banks. MUSIC, Refreshments, Bait and Fishing Tackle on Board at City Prices. Sunday, July 25th.

Fishing Banks. GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION STEAMER BLACKBIRD. Fast Sea-going. Will leave foot of 23d street, East River, Moore " " " Pier 3, at 6.00 at 6.45 Sharp. Sunday, July 25th.

Fishing Banks. Sunday, July 25th.

Fishing Banks. TICKETS $1.00. Limited. For Sale in every District. Get one now or you'll not be with us. Sunday, July 25th.

Fishing Banks. 18th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. S. L. P. Sunday, July 25th.

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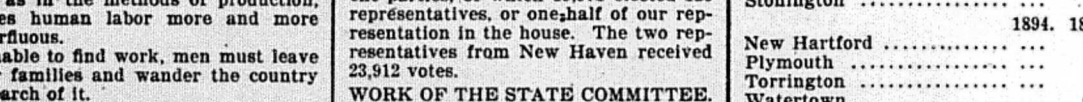

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would be just and would not rob anyone of the weapon of a freeman—"the ballot," for no other crime than being the child of poor parents.

The State Committee was instructed to purchase Italian literature for distribution. Sections are requested to start Socialist Boys' Clubs.

The National Executive to have the party constitution translated into the Holland and Italian languages.

It was decided that New Haven shall be the seat of the State Committee, and the next State Convention to take place on May 30th in New Haven.

With three cheers for the Socialist Labor party the convention adjourned sine die. F. SERRER.

Tenth Annual Report of the Connecticut State Committee, S. L. P.

Greetings to our Comrades and fellow workingmen:

The past year has been in many ways remarkable. Never before have our speakers addressed such large and enthusiastic audiences.

The American people, who a few years ago had an aversion to Socialism, are now studying Socialistic literature with great interest, and many have become enthusiastic advocates of our idea. It is not hard to find the reason for this change.

For years and years the old parties have proven incompetent to rule the country in the interest of the people. The ever growing misery of many thousands of able-bodied men unable to find work and depending on charity breeds thousands of tramps as homeless wanderers all over the land.

Murder and suicide have doubled in the last five years.

In the shops we see cheap labor take the place of better pay, the woman and the child take the places of men, and the machine taking the places of all of them. Improvements in machinery, as well as in the methods of production, makes human labor more and more superfluous.

Unable to find work, men must leave their families and wander the country in search of it.

The large number of unemployed makes it impossible for those in employ to make any demands, and, as a result of this, wages go down. The small capitalist is being rapidly driven to the wall. Years ago workingmen could start in business for themselves; now they find that the entering into business on a small scale is to lose what little they have.

TRADE UNIONS.

Strikes and boycotts, the weapons of the old "pure and simple" trades unionists, are now not to be depended on. In this State of Connecticut more than two-thirds of all the strikers during the last ten years were lost. In 28 out of 30 lockouts the workers were forced to submit to the dictates of the bosses. Trades unions in this State amount to little more than sick and burial societies, and as such some of them exist only by the will of the bosses in their respective trades.

During last year's political campaign the different parties came forth with their schemes to better the condition of "the dear brother workingman." The Republican party with its "sound money" and protection a return of confidence and prosperity was returned, but confidence and prosperity were left behind as far as the working people are concerned. Then there was the Democratic party, with the Populist as an appendage, and most of the labor fakirs of the country in its employ, telling the working people that a "16 to 1 silver dollar" would help to better their condition. Against these parties and their schemes stood the Socialist Labor party with its platform demanding the abolishment of private ownership in the means of production as the only solution. The Socialist Labor party, although numerically the smallest party, proved to be a very strong argumentative one. When its speakers appeared anywhere they were met by a large and enthusiastic audience. For the old party politician this was not very pleasant, but he knew enough not to enter into a debate with any Socialist for fear that he might lose his prestige. Our speakers very easily showed that neither of the old parties was any good; that neither the gold nor silver issue would help the average worker as long as gold or silver barons fight for it with the expectation of making bigger profits, as in the past; that, the means of production in the hands of the capitalists, these will ever try to hire labor at bottom prices; to put in the place of the man machines invented and built by wage workers; to throw aside the mechanic, who has after much labor learned his trade, and make him a pauper. It was shown that if the means of production in the hands of the few were the cause of all this misery, the only way to change for the better is to overthrow the present system and make the means of production the property of all the people. For this we have stood in the past, and with this aim we have found our way into the hearts of the people.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

The Socialist movement in Europe is in excellent condition. In Austria the workingmen demonstrated their disapproval of the condition of affairs by casting at their first opportunity at the ballot box 800,000 votes. Italy shows a gain of 150 per cent. in two years. In France one and a quarter million and in Belgium 360,000 Socialist votes were cast at the late elections. All other countries show heavy gains for the Socialist party. At the time of the Hamburg dock strike the working class of Europe showed the wisdom of Socialist tactics in its solidarity of action. From fourteen different countries 150,000 marks were collected by the Socialist workingmen to aid the strikers in Hamburg; and in Germany, where "the workingmen eat dogmeat," as Mr. Sam. Gompers tells us, one and a half million marks were raised to help their fellow-workingmen.

Where, in the history of strikes in America, under "pure and simple" management, can such a show of solidarity be given?

Our European brethren show their solidarity at the ballot box as well as in the economic field.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our present Legislature, like its predecessors, was a true and faithful servant unto its master, the capitalist class. We, as Socialists, do not expect anything from that class in the way of legislation in the interest of the workingman. But how must the "pure and simplers" feel after the utter failure of their paid workingmen lobbyists to secure the passage of any of their proposed measures in the interest of the workingmen by Republicans and Democrats!

REPRESENTATION.

The injustice of our present system of representation in the Legislature of the State is one to which the Socialist Labor party of Connecticut, through its agitation, is calling the attention of the people to the extent that he old party leaders at election times take up the matter, but there drop it. They are well aware that it would not be for the advantage of either of them to have a change made. On examination of the official report it will be seen that out of 29 Democratic representatives 24 were elected with less than 325 votes each. In 1896, 314,331 votes were cast for the representative candidates of the different parties, of which 19,971 elected 126 representatives, or one-half of our representation in the house. The two representatives from New Haven received 23,912 votes.

WORK OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

During the year mass meetings, with English speakers, were arranged in Ansonia, Mrs. M. M. Avery and M. McGuire; Bridgeport, Mrs. Avery, Matchett, McGuire, Jones; Danbury, Matchett, Mrs. Avery; Hartford, Mrs. Avery, Matchett, Jones, Gordon; Meriden, Mrs. Avery, Matchett, Jones; East Hartford, Gordon; Windsor, Mrs. Avery; Thompsonville, Jones, Gordon; New Haven, Mrs. Avery, Matchett, McGuire, Jones, Carliss M. Ruther; New London, Mrs. Avery, Jones; Norwich, Mrs. Avery, Jones; West Haven, Mrs. Avery; Milford, Mrs. Avery, Mercer; South Norwalk, Matchett; Stamford, Keinard, Furman; New Britain, Matchett, Jones, Gordon, McGuire; Rockville, Mrs. Avery, Gordon, Branford, Mercer, Mrs. Avery.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Meriden, Rockville and Bridgeport, with P. G. Zimmermann; Bridgeport and Waterbury, with Christ. Pattberg; Danbury, Waterbury, Ansonia, Bridgeport, Meriden, New Haven, Hartford, New Britain, with M. Forker.

Hebrew Mass Meeting—New Haven and Meriden, with B. Feigenbaum.

Italian Mass Meetings—Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, with B. Verro.

Polish Mass Meetings—Bridgeport, Ansonia, Nangatuck, Union City, New Britain, Hartford, Meriden, with W. Fissler.

Hungarian Mass Meeting—New Haven, Bridgeport, with M. Bergman.

The following pieces of literature were distributed throughout the State: 50,000 agitation cards, 50,000 State leaflets, 15,000 warning pamphlets, 20,000 "16 to 1" pamphlets, 4,000 "Why Should Workingmen Be Socialists?"; 1,000 "Merrie England," 1,000 copies of THE PEOPLE.

Party Press—THE PEOPLE has about doubled its circulation throughout the State in the last year. Good gains were made by the German organ, the "Vorwärts."

New Sections—American Sections were organized in Stamford, South Norwalk, Rockville; Italian Sections in Hartford, Meriden, New Haven; Hungarian Sections in Bridgeport, Danbury; Polish Sections in Bridgeport, Ansonia, New Britain, Hartford.

At the last election, though we did not have the expected increase in our vote, a gain of 50 per cent. in our vote for the two years past was made, and we are confident that the near future will bring the majority of the people over to the Socialist Labor party.

ELECTION POLITICAL STATISTICS.

Vote for Governor:

	1890.	1892.	1894.	1896.
Democratic	63,975	82,787	66,287	56,524
Republican	67,658	76,745	83,976	108,802
Prohibition	3,513	3,927	2,310	1,846
Populist...	....	773	1,546	....
Socialist...	....	317	849	1,254

Socialist Vote for Congress:

	1892.	1894.	1896.
First District	108	210	333
Second District ..	184	471	666
Third District ...	...	...	20
Fourth District ..	30	173	199

Socialist Vote for President:

1892	333
1896	1,223

In 1892 New Haven and Hartford were the only towns in which the party came out with a full ticket. In 1894 a full Socialist ticket was in the field in Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven and Bridgeport, and in 1896 a full ticket in Hartford, New Britain, Meriden, New Haven, Bridgeport, Danbury and Waterbury.

Socialist Vote for Governor by Towns:

	1894.	1896.
Hartford	88	142
Bristol	1	8
East Windsor	4	15
Enfield	3	4
New Britain	39	96
Southington	...	2
West Hartford	2	4
Hartford County	138	378
	1894.	1896.
Ellington	...	1
Hebron	...	2
Stafford	2	8
Rockville	56	69
Holland County	58	80
	1894.	1896.
New Haven	327	405
Waterbury	68	118
Ansonia	3	26
Branford	60	7
Derby	...	3
Hamden	5	4
Meriden	23	83
Milford	1	6
Nangatuck	...	2
Orange	...	12
Seymour	3	6
New Haven County	490	672
	1894.	1896.
Bridgeport	154	81
Danbury	17	38
Easton	...	4
Greenwich	10	10
Huntington	...	3
New Canan	...	1
Norwalk	3	22
Redding	...	8
Stamford	4	31
Stratford	...	1
Fairfield County	188	208
	1894.	1896.
Middletown	21	12
New London	5	1
Stonington	...	11
	1894.	1896.
New Hartford	...	1
Plymouth	...	2
Torrington	...	1
Watertown	...	1

Votes for Governor:

1894	849
1896	1,254

The above report will show the growth of our party both intellectually and numerically.

In 1892 we arranged 6 English mass meetings with 2 speakers; in 1894 we had 23 mass meetings with 5 speakers, and in 1896 we had some 90 mass meetings with 16 speakers.

With confidence in the final triumph of Socialism do we look towards the future. Yours in the cause,

F. SERRER, Secretary.

Massachusetts.

VOTE ON SEAT OF STATE COMMITTEE.

The referendum vote on the seat of the State Central Committee resulted in 299 votes for Holyoke, 180 for Boston. The tabulated vote will be published in the next issue. It is crowded out of this issue by the Connecticut report.

Holyoke, Mass., June 25.—The general vote of our party members in Massachusetts, having decided to locate the State Committee in Holyoke, the members of Section Holyoke, Branches one and two, are hereby notified to meet at the Springdale Turn Hall on July 4, at 3 P.M., to organize the new State Committee. Secretary S. E. Putney will be present to instruct the new committee.

MORITZ KURTH,
E. E. BUCKLAND,
Organizers.

Fall River, June 27.—The attention of Socialists in Southern Massachusetts is hereby called to the first grand picnic of American Section, No. 3, to be held at Pleasant Grove, on the New Bedford electric car route, Sunday, July 4th. Comrade Charles Roll, of the "Beacon," R. I., will attend, thereby giving a boom to the movement in this district.

JOHN SWEENEY, Secretary.

New York.

Financial report of the New York State Committee for the month of April, 1897:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand on April 1st...		$360.42
Section.	Due stamps.	
Kings County	100.....	10.00
Batavia	20.....	2.00
Woodhaven, No. 2.....	12.....	1.20
New York.....	250.....	25.00
New York (Scand.).....	50.....	5.00
Oneida	50.....	5.00
Northfield	40.....	4.00
Rochester	100.....	10.00
Mount Vernon, No. 2...	10.....	1.00
Queens County Com..	50.....	5.00
New York	400.....	40.00
Kings County	200.....	20.00
Auburn	12.....	1.20

EMBLEM BUTTONS.

Wm. Fiszler, 600 buttons.....	15.00
Buena Vista, 75c.; Boston, $1; Chicago, 50c.....	2.25
Buffalo, $1; Mount Vernon, 50c.; Milwaukee, $1	2.50
Buffalo, $1; Fort Wayne, 25c.; Misc. pins and buttons, 45c....	1.70
Total	$511.47

EXPENDITURES.

To Agitation—Fiszler	$35.00
" " Carless	100.00
" " Verro	28.00
" National Executive Committee for 2,000 stamps.....	100.00
" Printing	3.50
" Help	12.00
" Postage, stationery and sundries	3.57
Total	$282.07
Balance on hand April 30th.....	229.40
	$511.47

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1st.....		$229.40
Section.	Due stamps.	
Queens County Com...250.....		25.00
Kings County .....250.....		25.00
Amsterdam ..... 10.....		1.00
Buffalo ..... 50.....		5.00
Queens County Com.. 20.....		2.00
New York .....100.....		10.00
Utica, No. 1..... 50.....		5.00
Glens Falls ..... 10.....		1.00
Binghamton ..... 10.....		1.00
New York .....300.....		30.00
Rochester .....100.....		10.00
Onondaga County .... 50.....		5.00
Troy ..... 50.....		5.00
New York .....400.....		40.00
Yonkers ..... 50.....		5.00
City of New York.....540.....		54.00
Portchester ..... 40.....		4.00
City of New York.....200.....		20.00
Stapleton ..... 40.....		4.00
Queens County Com... 62.....		6.20

EMBLEM BUTTONS.

Chicago, 50c.; Jeannette, 50c.; Fort Wayne, 25c.....	1.25
Cleveland, $3; Toronto, 50c.; New Haven, 75c.....	4.25
Shamokin, $1,25; Buena Vista, 25c.; Newburyport, 50c.....	2.00
Mount Carmel, 94c.; Rochester, $1; Clinton, $1.....	2.94
Providence, $1; Pittsfield, 25c...	1.25
Canton, 25c.; Belleville, $1.....	1.25
Paterson, 48 pins.....	1.20
Total	$511.74

EXPENDITURES.

To Agitation—Carless	$39.78
" " Verro	18.06
" " Keinard & Hanford	9.00
" National Executive Committee for 2,000 stamps.....	100.00
" Postage, stationary and sundries	3.61
Total	$170.45
Balance on hand May 31st.....	341.29
	$511.74

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

N. Y. City.—Last Saturday evening the General Committee of Section Greater New York met in regular session, with Peter Fiebiger, of Borough of Kings in the chair, and A. Ramm, of Borough of Manhattan, vice-chairman.

The organizer submitted a written report on the condition of things in three of the Assembly Districts of Manhattan and one of the wards of Kings. He said that these bodies had been taken hold of by a certain Jewish element that was in open and public hostility to the principles and tactics of the party as ordered by the last National Convention, and approved by an overwhelming referendum vote; that the said element used the party's funds and premises to give aid and comfort to a Jewish paper that was combating the party; that the conduct of said element prevented all agitation for the party being carried on in the said localities, kept bona fide Socialists from joining the said organizations, and caused others to drop away in disgust, not caring to participate in the disorderly meetings there held; and that the danger to the party from that source was increasing, owing to the wholesale packing of those districts by the admission of hostile elements consisting of youths ignorant of Socialism and of people adverse to the party. The organizer's report was accompanied by a document signed by a large number of loyal Jewish Comrades residents of the districts in question, and substantiating more fully the organizer's report. The organizer recommended immediate action.

The debate upon the matter was extensive; it consumed the whole session, which adjourned after midnight, and resulted in the adoption of a motion by 49 votes against 15 that the City Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the condition of the ward and districts referred to, with power to suspend and reorganize them if the charges against them be found true.

Louis Miller, who boasts of having voted for the "Reformer" Goff, and who was among the audience in the back of the hall, had for some time been interrupting the proceedings by ungentlemanly interjections in favor of the disruptionists. At one of his interruptions a motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to put him out of the hall was promptly put and carried by all against 9 votes. He was ejected amid loud plaudits.

BUFFALO SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

The American Branch S. L. P. will meet Sunday, July 4th, at 8 P.M., in Schweizer Hall, 483 Broadway. Subject for discussion: "The Effect Socialism will have on the Intellectual and Moral Development of the Individual."

The picnic of Section Buffalo, S. L. P., will take place this year again at Becker's Farm Monday, July 5th, from 10 A.M. on. Take Seneca car to Mineral Spring Road. Free busses will take you from there to the place. Armission free. Bring friends along.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 30.—By a majority vote of all sections in Virginia, a State Convention will be held at Richmond, July 4th and 5th, each section to be represented through two delegates.

Delegates should report at 9 a. m. July 4th if possible at Comrade Carl Schultz's office, 307 West Broad street, Richmond, Va. The old State Committee is requested to bring books and all papers concerning the State organization to the convention.

D. D. McTIER, Organizer, per O. S.
OTTO BLERSCH, Secretary.
Sec. Richmond, Va.

WORK!!!

(Continued from Page 1.)

source alone; that the class of Landlords, store-keepers, manufacturers and other rent-interest-and-profit, collectors, when they pay to the city anything at all, do not pay a single cent out of their own rightful pockets, but do so out of the wealth produced by labor. Our working people pay taxes with every dollar they pay for the privilege of having a roof over their starving bodies, they pay taxes with every pound of adulterated sugar, coffee, flour or bread they buy; they pay taxes with every yard of cheap, half-rotten cloth of which their fringed pants and clothes and the patches on them are made.

This being the case we claim that not only have propertyless wage-earners a right to say something as to the way our city-money is spent, but even to demand from the city authorities that they provide work for the unemployed before they spent a single dollar for anything else that is generally only calculated to increase the amount of comfort of the well-to-do part of our population, instead of enabling the starving bulk of our population to supply themselves and their families with the necessaries of life.

We put these demands now and we will continue putting them so long as there is a single family in Buffalo, a single man, woman or child who lacks the necessaries of life; and everybody knows that there are thousands of such people in Buffalo now.

In conclusion we wish to say that we hope that the city authorities will realize the urgency of our demands and will not try any more to answer them with assurances of their "sympathy" and to feed our hungry workmen and their families on the empty promises of coming "prosperity" that our people have been so liberally treated to during of last and all previous elections.

The season for phrases and promises has passed. The time for immediate, speedy and effective action has come.

The choice now before the city authorities is either to take now such action in earnest or to take the consequences.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Grand Picnic and Summernights Festival of Section

GREATER NEW YORK, S. L. P.

on Monday, July 5, 1897, in

GUTERDING'S COSMOPOLITAN PARK and CASINO,

170th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Combined with Gymnastic Exercises by the Social Democratic Turn-Verein New York.

The Socialist Drum and Fife Corps will also entertain the guests.

Prize Bowling for Gentlemen, also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

Music by the Carl Sahm Club. To Commence at 2 P. M.

TICKET for Gentleman and Lady 25 Cents.

264 Take 3rd Ave. Cable Car and transfer at 125th St., direct to the park. THE COMMITTEE.

EXCURSION

—OF THE—

Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Ass'n,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Abend-Blatt and Arbeiter-Zeitung,

OFFICIAL ORGANS OF THE S. L. P.,

on SATURDAY, July 3rd, 1897,

TO CORNWALTON GROVE, ON THE SOUND.

TICKETS—admit one—25 CENTS. On the day of Excursion, 40 Cts.

☞ Two elegant Bicycles and many other presents will be distributed among the visitors.—Boats leave Market St. Dock at 9 A. M. and Broome St. Dock at 9.30 A. M.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to June 30th, 1897.

$4,535.

FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVAL OF THE **Socialist Labor Party** Kings County. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Ave., on **Monday Afternoon & Evening, July 5.** Proceeds for the benefit of the Brooklyn Drum & Fife Corps and General Election Orations. Shooting and Popular Games for Prizes—Singing and Dancing. Admission fee 15 cents. Children free.

CELEBRATION OF THE 13th ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN AND THE 1st ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SECT. RICHMOND, Virginia, S. L. P. JULY, 5, 1897, 2 P. M., at the Residence of E. C. Schroeder, W. Broad St. Admission: Gents, 25c.; Ladies & Children free.

ATTENTION, SOCIALISTS OF THE 5th WARD, PHILADELPHIA. A meeting of the Socialists of the 5th Ward will be held Friday, July 9th, 7.30 P. M., at 529 PINE Street, to organize a 5th Ward Socialist Club. All Socialists of the Ward, whether enrolled in the party or not, are invited to attend. THE COMMITTEE.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1), meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1096, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 74 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 82d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand, Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th A. D. Meets at Wenster Hall, 125th street and 3rd avenue, every Friday at 8 P. M.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S **Furniture Fire Insurance.**

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J. Boston, Holyoke, Mass. New Haven and Waterbury, Conn. Luzern and Altoona, Pa.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S **Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.**

The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 21 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 5 workingmen, in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 32, New York City.

BROOKLYN **LABOR LYCEUM,** 949-955 Willoughby Av. (Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.) Meeting Rooms. Large Hall for Mass Meetings. Books open for Balls and Pic-Nics. Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

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